

MARY CHESEBRO LEE

DETACHED TENT #23

www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wimclduv/

<https://www.facebook.com/duvcwmarylee>

IN MEMORIAM

Tent #23 mourns the loss of charter member Merrybell Seeber on December 19, 2013. Merrybell will be remembered for her creative and artistic abilities and her boundless energy. She was responsible for creating the decorations for our tent's initiation/installation ceremony in May of 2012. Merrybell never missed the opportunity to participate in a parade to honor our veterans and current military. She attended every Memorial Day celebration and laid the wreath at the Civil War Monument in Spring Grove Cemetery in 2013. As a supporter of the monument restoration efforts on behalf of Tent #23 she hosted a three day garage sale at her home last summer. She was a member of the Board of Directors of the Walworth County Historical Society as well as the Delavan and White-water Historical Societies. She will be deeply missed by all that knew her. Merrybell was a treasure and the personification of the DUVCW motto, "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty"!



TENT #23 DECORATES TREE AT WCHS

Tent #23 participated in the Walworth County Historical Society Holiday Christmas Tree Walk and Bazaar held on Dec. 6-8 by decorating a tree. It represented a just post-Civil War Christmas tree, traditionally placed on a tabletop and complete with cranberries, a pickle and light clips that held candles. We even had an emergency water bucket available! Merrybell Seeber was in charge of the event, which also included a bazaar, hot cider and cookies, and the sale of a collection of Christmas ornaments donated by a Past President of the WCHS. Shirley Peterson made dough ornaments for our tree, and decorated it with the help of Barbara Shreves and Barbara Steurer. There were 20 trees in Heritage Hall decorated by area businesses and organizations. Ballots were given out to visitors to vote for their favorite trees.

The DUVCW tree tied for most original tree with J & J Sanitary! The pickle ornament was a German tradition – the first person in the family to find the pickle would receive an extra present.



FRATERNITY, CHARITY, LOYALTY



The next meeting of Detached Tent #23 will be held at 6:30pm on March 25, 2014 at the Delavan Community Centre.

HOLIDAY FUN AT THE DECEMBER MEETING

After our business meeting concluded in December, we played a gift-swapping game known as “Yankee Swap”. Each Sister brought in a wrapped “white elephant” gift and took turns opening one gift at a time. If the recipient preferred another gift that someone else had already opened, she could swap hers for that one. Then that person had the option of swapping again, until all the gifts had been opened. Here Charlene Staples is shown modelling a wreath.



NOTES FROM ALPLM LIVE WEBINAR ON THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

On November 22, Pam Johnson attended a live webinar at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in Springfield, Illinois which discussed Abraham Lincoln’s use of language and oratory in the Gettysburg Address. It was presented by James Cornelius, curator of the state of Illinois’ vast Lincoln Collection, and Claire Jerry, curator at Illinois College. ALPLM is home to one of just five copies of the Gettysburg Address in Lincoln’s own handwriting.

Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1863. He was not the main speaker at the consecration of the first national cemetery there; he followed Edward Everett, who had memorized his 2-hour-long speech. A mere 11 days before, Lincoln had been to the photography studio of Alexander Gardner, who probably had on display photos of dead bodies on battlefields. Lincoln had mentally prepared for his speech by going out to see the cemetery early that morning with William Seward, and may have altered his remarks after seeing the tragic scene of unburied coffins and relatives searching for their loved ones among the dead. Over 7,000 men had been killed and 51,000 were missing or wounded.

Lincoln clearly understood the power of words to educate, inspire, inform, and influence, and that rhetoric could influence actions in the future. While he wrote the Gettysburg Address to be presented as oratory, he was also aware that most people would encounter the Gettysburg Address in written form. A short speech with simple language, it consisted of just 272 words, 204 of which are a single syllable, and took a mere 2-3 minutes to read. It contained allusions to Biblical language, Shakespeare and the Declaration of Independence. He uses rhetorical devices such as parallelism (of, by, and for the people), alliteration (fathers, four score, put forth) and repetition (we, us, and our). He never used the word “I”.

In contrast to Everett’s dramatic speech, which expressed anger at the South for secession and slavery, Lincoln’s speech was calm and sought a kind of reconciliation. He had been asked to consecrate the cemetery, and so served as a “chaplain” of sorts for the soldiers’ graves that had not been consecrated. It was a speech given by a fatigued President. The Battle of Chattanooga was occurring as he spoke, his Confederate brother-in-law had recently died in Chickamauga, he had lost his son Willie, and he was coming down with a mild case of small pox. The speech was conciliatory because of the sadness of the moment, but it was also steeling the Northern armies to stay strong through the winter. After the speech he stepped down to the veterans in the front and declared that they were the men being honored that day. With this one short speech, Lincoln shifted the whole focus of U.S. politics: six months later the 13th Amendment in presented.

The Gettysburg Address was printed within a week, although the reporting was not always accurate. Reporters could not hear him clearly if they were too far away, and birds on telegraph wires interfered with the transmission of the speech. With the exception of New Orleans, which had two Union newspapers, it was not printed in the South. By 1864 it was being published in school books in the North. It has been repeated many times during times of crisis over the last 150 years, including before WWII because of Nazi oppression in Europe, during Tiananmen protests in 1989, and during the Civil Rights Movement in the U.S. In 1946 the Senate declared November 19 Dedication Day. The Gettysburg Address is still successful today as both oratory and rhetoric.



“The only medical periodical issued under the Confederacy, the Confederate States Medical & Surgical Journal was published monthly in Richmond, Virginia... (and) was edited by Dr. Samuel Preston Moore (1813-1889), the Surgeon General of the Confederate States of America... Highlights from the Journal include articles on making medicines from the plants indigenous to the southern states. The Union embargo hindered medicine from reaching the South and Dr. Moore sought alternatives. The July 1864 issue included the "Standard Supply Table of the Indigenous Remedies for Field Service and Sick in General Hospital." This list contained the official names, common names, medicinal properties, dosages, and uses for 64 indigenous plants, listed as substitutes for established but unavailable drugs.

<http://www.paperlessarchives.com/confederate-medical-journal.html>

MEDICINAL PLANTS IN THE CIVIL WAR

Folk healers in service during the Civil War brought a wealth of knowledge with them to the battlefield and field hospital. They relied on regional folk remedies and even some Native American methods to help the sick and wounded. For example, rather than immediately amputating an arm broken by a bullet (as Civil War doctors were prone to do), they would stop the bleeding with something like yarrow. Then they would apply a poultice of plants to the wound and tie the fresh hide of a small animal around it. As the hide shrank it would tighten around the broken bone, slowly pulling it back into place, and then serve as a cast for several weeks while the arm healed. Onions were used not only as food, but as a wound medicine

and for intestinal problems. Grant refused to move his men in 1864 without a supply of onions. (Two days later three train cars loaded with onions were reported to have arrived at camp.) Burdock was used for a variety of ailments including burns, swelling, rheumatism, gout, acne, and psoriasis. Lavender served as a flavoring in medicines, and as a treatment for headaches and stomach problems. When combined with other herbs it was used in antiseptic washes and to treat rashes. Green persimmon syrup was carried by Confederate soldiers as a treatment for diarrhea. Tea made from its bark was used for many purposes including as a gargle for sore throats, a wash or poultice for warts, and a cure for stomachache, diarrhea, and dysentery. (from *Herbal Medicines of the Civil War* by Jim Long,

www.Longcreekherbs.com. Photo:

<http://civilwarscholars.com/2011/10/medicinal-plants-of-the-civil-war/>)

Medicinal Remedies Used in the Civil War



Top Row (1-r):

Datura stramonium, *Asarum canadense*, *Conium maculatum*, *Geranium maculatum*, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, *Hyoscyamus niger*

2nd ROW:

Lobelia inflata, *Phytolacca decandra*, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, *Solanum dulcamara*, *Spigelia marilandica*, *Arum triphyllum*

3rd ROW:

Laurus sassafras, *Gentian catesbei*, *Rubus villosus*, *Gautheria procumbens*, *Asclepias tuberosa*, *Cassia marilandica*

4th ROW:

Cornus florida, *Ginseng (Panax quinquefolium)*, *May apple (Podophyllum peltatum)*, *Snakeroot (Xgala senega)*, *Tulip (Liriodendron tulipifera)*, *Juglans cinerea*

5th ROW:

Gillenia trifoliata, *Juniper communis*, *Aristolochia serpentaria*, *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*, *Euphorbia corollata*, *Hop (Humulus lupulus)*

6th ROW:

Triosteum perfoliatum, *Uva ursi*, *Sabattia angularis*

<http://www.CivilWarScholars.com>

Of the 690,000 soldiers that died in the Civil War, 160,000 died on the battlefield, 80,000 died later from wounds, 40,000 died from accidents, and 425,000 died from illness and disease.

(from *Herbal Medicines of the Civil War* by Jim Long, www.Longcreekherbs.com)

At the beginning of the Civil War there were only 98 medical officers in the Union Army (mainly older doctors) and 24 in the Confederate Army (mainly folk healers). By the end of the war, 11,000 doctors had served the Union Army and 3,000 had served the Confederate Army.

(from *Herbal Medicines of the Civil War* by Jim Long, www.Longcreekherbs.com)

